And she flits about with a fairy grace,
And her voice is sweet as a wild bird's

Aye sweeter you'd say if you heard her

In the cheeriest way to the weary and weak.

To the weary and weak, for her life is

Are breathed by the maimed and the halt and blind.

only a hospital nurse is she.

-Margaret Egtinge, in Harper's Weekly.

Some day, up in Heaven, a saint she will be

THE TORNADO.

Its Nature and Freaks Explained

by "One Who Knows."

I have been making the Western tor-

the following conclusions as to the na-

ture of the meteor, leaving out of the

tions: They are not creations of acci-

knows how or where, but they are gov-

erned by law. The grand cause of their

law of gravity. And the trifling dust

whirl we see on our prairies and in our

roads during a summer afternoon is

governed by exactly the same law as im-

pels the frightful tornado. Since my

attention has been turned to the subject

I have noticed hundreds of those toy

tornadoes, and have enlisted my friends

in the observation; during this time I

have never seen or heard of one revolv-

ing with the hands of a clock or in this

On the contrary, their motion has in-

variably been the other way, or contrary

to the motion of the hands of a clock, as

There is a very simple reason for this

motion; in fact, the whole mechanism

of the tornado is of the simplest charac-

ter when the law of gravity is applied as

All its actions conform to this law.

Leaving aside the discussion of its initial

formation at this time I say: The tor-

nado springs out of a circumscribed area

of high barometric pressure and moves

forward in the line of least resistance or

toward areas of low pressure. It never

takes form and motion until past mid-

Prof. W. M. Davis, of Harvard, College

"It is found, however, that all

in his monograph on "Whirlwinds,

left in the Northern hemisphere, and

from left to right in the Southern.

Such constancy points to something

more regular than the accidental

strength of the winds, to some cause

that shall always turn the indrafts to the right of the center as they run in

toward it in the Northern Hemisphere,

and to the left in the Southern Hemis-

phere; and this cause is found in the

rotation of the earth on its axis.

There is a force arising from the

earth's rotation that tends to re-

flect all motions in the Northern Hem-

isphere to the right, and this reflect-

being only after midday, and, further,

only after a succession of still, clear

days; these conditions induce the fol-

lowing atmospheric status in the North-

north and west, have been es-

tablished. But the sun's influence to

the south has been of several days' dura-

clusion that this area of low pressure in

this direction is a constant factor; the

pressure eastward caused by the sun's heat during the morning. Now, then,

the first impulse of the air which goes

to form the tornado will be toward the

south, in the direction of the longest

for the same reason its next impulse will

be toward the east, giving the resultant

When the whirl is once established

the tornado moves toward the point of

motion, as shown in this figure:

tion, so much so as to warrant the con-

ern Hemisphere:

ments of the hands of a watch?

Cyclones and Tornadoes," says:

the key to its solution

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance

VOLUME I.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886.

NUMBER 47.

PITH AND POINT.

-They are making the new styles of collars so high that before long young

-The base-ball man's salary is hence-

forth to be not over \$2,000. We fear

only men with common-school educa-

ions can be obtained for this sum.-

men will have to stand on tip toes to see

any thing at all .- N. F. Graphic.

Boston Post

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

de only paper published in Wolfe County, a disculates largely in the counties of Lawnes, Wolfe, Morgan, Powell, Menifee, Madin, Broathitt, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Perry, d Knott, the latter eleven being with-Ivertisers can reach more people by pertisement in its columns than by any means. Try it, and be convinced.

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least resistance. H. C. HERNDON, ACRES, period from the 1st of June to the kansam Traveler.

WHAT SHE IS NOW. mindle of July, all our tornadoes come from the southwest; they come into the Hor hair is a lovely brown that turns great basin that supplies the vast col-umns of heated air which rise from the To gold when the sunsaine on it lies,
And, franged with lashes of darker hue,
A golden brown are her radiant eyes,
And the milk-white teeth that her smiles bosom of the Great Lakes. This afflax

Are the pearls enshrined in the heart of of low barometric pressure. The tornadoes which arise at other sea-And her low broad brow, and her slender sons move off to the Atlantic seaboard

in the southeast for a like reason. I have spoken of the air which goes from the tornado. I say that the tornado is nothing more or less than a solid column of compressed air, with three powerful motions-namely: A terrible whirl, or revolution on its own axis; which, in the main, is perpendicupassed
Is seenes the saddest that one could find,
And the many prayers that are prayed for lar to the plane of its flight; an upward, screw-like motion and the motion of cleanliness. flight or translation. These motions are named in the order of their velocities. It is hard to estimate the velocity of this whirl; it can only be a matter of conjecture. It must be many thousands a minute. The upward, spiral motion is not near so rapid, but vastly greater than the translatory motion, which va ries with the contour of the country over which it passes. The configuration of the land governs this motion entirely; retards or accelerates it, while the tornado hugs the ground; and oftentimes switches it off completely into the nado a subject of special study during upper air. In this manner the rate of the past ten years, and have been led to progression can vary from ten to one hundred miles an hour. This motion is thus erratic in its character. I know of present discussion the manner of its one instance where the tornado retraced its course for a mile or more and generation. I present these convicthen shot off at a right-angle to its original direction. dent, springing up haphazard, no one

Now, a few words as to the character

of the funnel-shaped cloud: This is only the manifestation of the crater of the inception, course and motion, is the solid destructive agent below. I have said that the tornado is a solid column of compressed air whirling with frightful velocity. Some idea may be obtained of its solidity when it is remembered or understood that several cubic miles of air under ordinary pressure are forced into a cylinder the size of Washington's monument. It is as solid as stone. Air, by compression, gives off its acquired and latent heat. The heat, situated in the column of the tornado, produces two distinct effects. It converts the moisture wrung from the atmospheric column into steam, and throws off vast quantities of heat; this, in conjunction with the electrical phenomena developed by friction, has led many to suppose that the tornado was caused by electricity; whereas electricity is only the effect. When the presoure is removed, and the air in the column is allowed to expand, what happens? Each molecule of air is hungry for its normal quantity of latent heat. and on being released from pressure at once attacks its uncompressed neighbor, steals away and locks within itself part of its neighbor's heat. Refrigeration and condensation at once take place, and the funnel-shaped cloud is developed as the core in the crater of the tornado, and violent rain and hail-storms are bred. In one sense the funnel-shaped cloud does not pre sage the storm. The tornado is in active operation before the funnel-shaped cloud is manifest. This cloud is harmless, and is only the evidence of the unseen. wonder-working, destructive meteor be-

The path of the tornado proper is very narrow, and no work of man above ground has been found able to withstand the force of that whirling meteoric

club within its narrow limits. The great bulk of the damage along its track is caused by the inrush of air to the terrible vortex; and, strange as it may appear, most of this damage is caused day. It is never generated in the night time. It is never brought into action by explosion. It is Nature's effort to restore and preserve the atmospheric during a cloudy day or soon after a succession of cloudy days. Now, why the equilibrium. With this rushing colwhirling motion contrary to the moveumn there goes a vaccum, moving with commensurate velocity; toward this vacuum all the air in the neighborhood moves. If it be confined in a house the house explodes. The safety of buildings near the track of the tornado is to have all the windows and storms yet studied turn from right to doors-away from the approaching

storm-open. There are many phenomena that can only be explained by this rush of air to the moving vacuum, and which are otherwise inexplicable. There is no fact better attested than the one of chickens and other fowls being plucked clean of feathers during the passage of a tornado. The reason is perfectly simple and obvious. The quill of each feather contains air. This air in its movement to the vacuum carries the feather with it. While some of the freaks and works of tornadoes are of the ing force varies with the latitude. be- most fantastic nature, I have seen and ing nothing at the equator and great- heard of none that can not be explained on the theory of the solidity of the moving The table is supplied with the best in There is a simpler reason and more column and the action of the law of gravity, with the added element of elec-Bear in mind, the tornado comes into | tricity caused by friction .- Daniel Berry, in St. Louis Republican.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

ipless Old Negro Bemoans the Loss of His Better Half.

The air to the south and east of the point of evelonic disturbance has been An old negro, with an air of utter demore influenced by the sun's heat than jection, sat on a bench in front of a any point to the north and west of it: cabin. Some one, seeing that he must rarification has ensued, vast columns of air have been thus lifted, and, correbe miserable, stopped and said: spondingly, areas of low barometric

"You do not seem to be enjoying ton Globe. pressure, as compared with those vourself, old man. "No, honey. De time fur my 'joyment is dan ober."

"What is the matter?" "Wife dun dead, honey. "I am very sorry to hear that, and I assure you that you have my sympaadventitious factor is the area of low thy.

> "Thankee, sah." "A man loses a good friend when his wife dies. "Dat he do, honey, dat he do. I has

foun' dat out ter my sor', let me tell continuing area of low pressure, and yer, an' now my good days is all

"What was the matter with your

"I dunno, honey. She tuck sick one night an' she died de na.xt ebenin'. It wuz er awful blow on me, fur dat 'oman wuz earnin' fifteen dollars ebery munf. It was awful hard fur ter de jes' arter de white folks had raised he wages. 'Peared like long ez she wucked fur twelve dollars er munf she kep' her helt, but de fifteen dollars, 'peared like, was too much fur her. Yas, sah, she waz snatched off at de berry time when she wuz de most use ter me. I doan what money you spent down here, and know what's goin' ter come o' me. I'll In this section, during the evelonic hab ter go ter wuck, I'se afcerd." -- Ar-

THE FAMILY FRIEND. How the People of Different Ages Have Kept Warm.

Stove is derived from the Saxon stofa. One of these sources of domestic infeto the Lakes produces a very large area licity, however modified its form, is merely a fire-place inclosed on all sides, the air entering from below and carried off, as in a common grate, by a vent. The general principle is first, to employ the fuel in the most advantageous manner for heating the external part of the stove, and secondly, to keep within the room as much of the air so warmed as is consistent with wholesomeness and

A fixed stove (stuba) was used in the time of the Roman Empire for heating baths, and in Germany and Scandanavia for baths and hot-houses. In the middle ages they were generally constructed of brick or tiles, sometimes of slate or steatite (soapstone), and used for warming dwenings. They were huge structures, sometimes occupying the whole side of a room, and in Scandinavia their broad flat surface was the sleeping-place of the household. The fire was kindled at the bottom, and the heat and smoke passed through various flues before reaching the chimney. These stoves were economical of fuel, a matter of much importance in some parts of Europe. In the homes of the rich they were sometimes faced with porcelain or highly ornamented tiles. Many will remember, no doubt, a porcelain stove of this description exhibited in the Swedish department at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. They have ovens and flues for cooking, and need to be replenished with fuel but once in twenty-four hours.

One of the first attempts at making a stove of iron was that of Cardinal Polignac in France, early in the eighteenth century. The Polignae fireplaces, so called, were constructed with hollow backs, hearths and iron jambs. to economize heat. In 1716 Dr. Desaugliers, of London, modified these fireplaces to use them for coal instead of wood. But neither these nor the Holland stoves ever became popular in England, owing to the strong prejudice in favor of open fires.

Dr. Franklin's stove, invented in 1745, was a great improvement on all that had preceded it. The principle of its action was the same as that of the airtight stoves introduced many years later. Indeed, it would have been airtight had it been possible at that time to make the eastings sufficiently close-fitting. About 1775 Franklin invented several other stoves, among them two for the burning of bituminous coal. One of these had a downward draught, and consumed its own smoke; the other had the basket grate or cage, with movable bars at the top and bottom, which, after being filled and kindled at the top could be inverted, and so made to burn at the base. Between 1785 and 1795 Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) devised several improvements in stoves, ovens, etc., all intended to economize fuel, and

Previous to 1825 the use of stoves, generally of the box pattern and of very rude construction, was confined to stores, hotel bar-rooms, school-houses and churches in the cities and larger towns. Country churches were not usually warmed, but the older women carried their foot-stoves and the men protected their feet with stout leather overshoes known as "boxes." In the residences of some of the more wealthy city families cannel and other English coal, generally referred to at the time as "sea coal," was burned in imported grates or in Rumford stoves lined with fire-brick. A large number used the Franklin stove as an open fireplace, ourning wood in it. The rest of the world used the capacious, old-fashioned ireplace. The cheapness of fuel, the cheerfulness of an open fireplace and the great weight and rough construction of the stoves of those days, made the latter in but little demand. After the opening of the Erie and Champlain canals, the introduction of river steamboats, and the beginning of railroad travel, the facilities for transporting heavy goods were so much increased that the manufacture of stoves soon became a leading industry. These were wood stoves, but anthracite coal, which was gradually coming into use whenever a high degree of heat was required and a strong draught possible, was

destined to create a revolution in the The first attempts were failures, and facts concerning the laws of combustion, that anthracite coal stoves became saleable. The first cooking stoves manplate oval pattern, the oven above the and improvements in stoves since then would fill volumes. It is doubtful, nevertheless, if any of them can compare in cheerfulness or in healthfulness with the old-fashioned, capacious woodfire places of our grand-daddies .- Bos-

SPOOPENDYKE.

Straightening Up Accounts-One of the Last That Stanley Huntley Ever Wrote. "Now, my dear," said Mr. Spoopen-

dyke, "if you will bring me the pen and ink, I'll look over your accounts and straighten 'em out for you. I think your idea of keeping an account of the daily expenses is the best that you ever encourage you in it."

dyke, growing radiant at the compliment. "I had the pen day before yesterday. "Let me think." And she dove nervously under the bureau.

"Here's the ink," said Mrs. Spoopen-

the pen? I want the pen." Spoopendyke. "Ah, here I have it. Now, you see," she continued, "I put this is the foint account. You know-" "What's this?" asked Mr. Spoopen- improvement need be looked for .--

"That's your account; this -" "No, no; I mean this marine sketch a the second line." "That? Oh, that's a 7."

"S'pose I ever spent secon dollars with a tail like that to it? If you're going to make figures, why don't you make figures? What d've want to make a picture of a prize fight in a column of accounts for? What is this elephant doing "I think that's 2," replied Mrs. Spoop-

endyke, dubiously. "May be it's a 4. I can tell by adding it up." "What are you going to add up? D'ye count in this corner lot and that rosebush and this pair of suspenders? D'ye

add them in?' "That's a 7 and that's a 5 and the last s an 8. They come out all right, and during the last month you have spent more than I and the joint account together.

"Haven't either. When did I spend this broken down gunboat?" "That ain't a boat, It's \$42 for your wen, this trainp ushing off a rock,

when did I spend him?" "It ain't a tramp, It's \$50 cash you took, and I don't know what you spent it for. Look at my account now-"

"What's that man pulling a gig for?" settle in the country, a "It's nothing of the sort. That ain't only white men there. gig, it's \$1 for wiggin. You see I've only spent \$22 in a month, and you've "You can't tell by this what I've lone," growled Mr. Spoopendyke.

oint account?" "That's fifteen cents for fruit, when you were sick?" "And this measly looking old hen, what has she got to do with it?"

"What have you charged me with this old gravevard for?" "That's fifteen cents for sleeve elastics. The fifteen ain't plain, but that's what

me the vouchers." "I don't know what you mean," said

Mrs. Spoopendyke, "but you spent all put down." "Haven't done anything of the sort. counts are all humbug. You don't

know how to keep an account." "Yes, I do," pleaded Mrs. Spoopendyke, "and I think it's all right." "No you don't. What do you mean y getting up engravings of a secondand furniture store and claiming that it's my account? You are a great book-keeper, you are. All you want is a sign hung between you and the other side of the street to be a commercial college. If ever I fail in business, I'm going to fill you up with benches and start a night school. Give me my pen." And Mr. Spoopendyke commenced running up the columns. "Two two's four and eight twelve and four sixteen and carry one to the next and three is four. Here, this is wrong. You've got an

eighteen for twenty here." "Eh?" jerked out Mrs. Spoopendyke. "That's it \$204, not \$184. I knew you couldn't keep accounts. You can't even add up."

"That makes your account even bigger." replied Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I didn't think it was so much.'

Slam went the book across the room. followed by the pen, and the ink would have gone too, but Mrs. Spoopendyke cautiously placed it out of harm's way. "Dod gast it!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, as he tore off his clothes and pre-

yard, and don't you go near 'em; you hear me? "Yes, dear," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, as she slipped the obnoxious book into the drawer. - Toledo Blade.

OVERFEEDING. Breeding Stock in Connection With Live Stock Exhibitions.

In connection with shows of breeding

stock, as they are now conducted, there

is one crying evil which seems to us to demand the serious and immediate attention of all concerned. The overfeeding of breeding stock, or of stock intended for breeding purposes, is a ruinous practice, pregnant with disastrous influences, and unfortunately it is pursued extensively with animals exhibited at our breeding shows. In connection it was not until 1833, when Jordon L. with the important annual meetings Mott demonstrated that an anthracite | which they conduct, there is no suggestfire could be made from nut and pea- ed reform which calls so urgently for sized coals, and established several other | immediate attention as that which is sometimes been averred that high feeding is inseparable from showing-that Miss Birdie McGinnis. Mrs. McGinnis, ufactured in Albany were of the old tin as long as breeding stock are brought the mother of Birdie, is an immensely into public competition, overfeeding stout woman. A few evenings ago Mr. fire. A description of the inventions will be pursued. There is no reason why the case should be viewed in this light. The disorder is not incurable. It unfortunately has obtained a strong hold on the show system, and mild measures would not be sufficient to remove it. An effectual remedy, however, is at hand, and all that is required is prompt, judicious and persistent application. "Disqualification" is the only cure. If a rule providing for this were introduced by all societies and rightly enforced, the overfeeding of breeding animals would very soon become a thing of the past. As to this there is no reason for doubt. Exhibitors pursue high feeding because they have found that it has increased their chances of gaining show-yard distinction. Change the showing system did. It's business-like, and I want to so as to make high feeding a certain bar to show-yard success, and no exhibitor would be so blind to his own interest as to continue the costiv and destructive custom. Exhibitors are well aware he'll jump the fence, sure. I tell you, of the harm high feeding is calculated terday. "Let me think." And she dove to inflict upon breeding animals, but into her work-basket, and then glanced they have felt that to attempt to gain distinction in show-vards with lean ani-"Well, do you suppose I'm going to mals would be perfectly useless. The split my finger and write with that?" de- | fault lies entirely with our show system. manded Mr. Spoopendyke, "Where's It has hitherto been conducted so as to encourage high feeding. It must now "I put it somewhere," said Mrs. be altered so as not only to encourage "natural" feeding, but even so as to discourage, or rather banish, overfeeding.

Until societies take the matter in hand.

and deal firmly with it in this way, no

Farmer. Field and Stockman.

A DANGEROUS JOURNEY.

A Wall Street Man's Wanderings Among

Flerce African Tribes. Mr. W. Montagu Kerr, a New Yorker and a member of the Stock Exchange, went to South Africa nearly two years ago for his health. He is an Englishman less than thirty years of age, became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1882, is a lover of hunting and expected to find great sport in the game Princess Louise of England writes very regions of South Africa. His achieve-ments, however, have been rather those of an explorer than of a sportsman. He of an explorer than of a sportsman. He has made an extensive trip northward to Central Africa, during which he journeved among tribes notorious for their power and fierceness, who have seldom

been visited by white men. He employed a lot of blacks as porters and attendants, and first made his way north to Mata-beleland, which is inhabited by Zulus, who left their country in a body many years ago, drove the inhabitants out of Matabeleland, and have since been the terror of the surrounding tribes. Within the partitive years a few Roman Catholic missionaries have been permitted by Lobengula, their powerful chies, settle in the country, and they are the

Mr. Kerr found Lobengula to be intellectually far above his people, who hold him in great awe. Last summer, after Mr. Kerr left Matabeleland, Lobengula took his six thousand warriors on the war path again. Their fear of "What's the rat-trap doing in the this savage chief was one of the reasons that induced the chiefs of Bechuanaland, further west, a few months ago, to accept the proffered British protectorate.

Mr. Kerr went on toward the Zam-"That's no hen. That's a 2. It means besi, traveling far east of the route two dollars for having your chair usually followed by white travelers. He found a great deal of game and had much sport, though he was among tribes who were little acquainted with white men, and it was uncertain from day to day how the next tribe would receive him. One night he learned from "How do you make out I have spent a woman that on the following night so much? Where's the vouchers? Show his entire party was to be killed. He of forty miles. Two or three times his this jail. Several of the prisoners are porters deserted him, and he had to obtain a new supply from friendly tribes. He crossed the Zambesi and pushed Show me some vouchers. Your ac- north through a country that had not previously been visited by a white man. At last he came to the territory of the famous Mangones, on the great plateau

west of Lake Nyassa. desolated a large part of East Africa. voung doctor. "I never heard of a huhuts of natives, who have left the vallevs to escape the Mangone raids. Mr. Kerr confirms what has been reported

about the revival of the slave trade on the east coast. He savs it was no uncommon sight to see in the Mangone villages slave gangs sitting in yokes ready their theaters," said the professor. for the completion of the caravan with "What did the ancient Greeks do when which they were to proceed to the it rained?" asked Johnny Fizzletop. coast. They had been bought by Arab | The professor took off his spectacles dealers from the Mangones.

Lake Nyassa, where he saw the ruins of pose."-Texas Siftings. Livingstonia, the pretty mission town, which was so unhealthful that it was deserted two years ago by the missionaries, who are now prospering at Bandawe, a salubrious place, 100 miles further north. Here Mr. Kerr's last lot of porters deserted him, and left him with little food and no means of getting pared for bed. "You ain't fit to have a assistance. He was reduced to great pen and ink. Next time I want accounts straits when, sixteen days after he kept I'll keep 'em chained up in the reached the lake, the little missionary steamboat that plies on Lake Nyassa, arrived with M. Girand, the French explorer, who was homeward bound. Mr. Kerr joined the young ensign. They had splendid sport floating down the Shire River to the sea, such big game as elephants, buffaloes, hippopotami, and many kinds of antelopes falling to their

From Qaillimane Mr. Kerr returned to Cape Town. In all his wanderings, lasting over a year, he did not have a touch of fever until he reached Quillimane, one of the most unhealthful spots

on the East Coast. Mr. Kerr brought with him gold dust and gold-bearing quartz from the region south of the Zambesi, where the Portuguese mined extensively two centuries ago. He also found coal of good quality north of Zambesi .- N. Y. Sun.

----A CONSIDERATE DAUGHTER. Why She Didn't Want Her Lover to See Much of Her Mother.

Sam Holbry, a wealthy young man, has been paying marked attention to Holbry was expected to call. Just before the hour appointed for his arrival Birdie said to her mother: "Mother, dear, will you do me one

favor?" "What is it, dear?" "You know that daughters always grow up to resemble their mothers."

"Well, my dear?" "Well, now, just look at yourself in the glass. You look as big as one of these water-tanks. You know you weigh one hundred and sixty-nine pounds."

"Well, what is it, my daughter?" "Please, stay in your room. Don't let Mr. Holbry see you. I don't want him to see much of you.' "Why so, my daughter?"

"Because, ma, I've nearly got him coralled. He is a little skittish, but I'll have him roped in pretty soon: but if he should see you he will think that I'll be as big as you some of these days, and just wait until we are married, and then you can come and live with us, but don't scare him off just at this crisis."-Texas Siftings.

-"I threw my love to him and it hath gone astray," sings Lillie Drake in an exchange. Let Lillie be comforted by the reflection that a woman never could throw anything straight - Chicago Jour-

ducated as other people. - Chicago Inter-

-According to a correspondent "the

-The United States has nearly three times as many doctors as England and nearly four times as many as France in proportion to the population. Does ed States account for the small propor-tion of the population?—Boston Tran-

-At a social gathering on Austin avenue Hostetter McGinnis, who is a great wag, said to Miss Esmereida Longeoffin: "You would not believe, Miss Esmerelda, what conquests I've made among the fair sex. You would believe it." "I don't," replied Miss

not begin weras Siftings.

Esmerelda — at least one little

Humanity ower Tole When lebt of gratitude to Emu Zona he was poor he used to catch English sparrows and eat them. Now, any man who will come to America and eat English sparrows can secure steady em-ployment at good wages and will be hailed as a public benefactor.—Brooklyn Eagle.

-- Hostess: "Oh! Mme. Zuchetti, let me introduce my friend, Major Enderby. He is most anxious to know you. The Major-"Believe me, madame, this is an honor I have long looked forward to. I remember listening with rapture to your 'Marguerite' when I was a mere boy." His acquaintance with Mme Zuchetti never got any further .- Pucce.

-"My dear fellow," says an Indiana Sheriff to his prisoner, "I must apole struck camp and made a forced march gize to you for the sanitary condition of down with the measles, but I assure you that it is not my fault. "Oh, no escuses," replies the prisoner. "It was my intention to break out as soon as possible, any way."-N. Y. Sun.

-Athletic Note: "There is a man on our street afflicted with a bad case of the foot-and-mouth disease," remarked Ebe-This tribe, whom Livingstone and sev-eral other explorers described, have acquaintance. "Impossible!" said the They, like the Matabeles, are emigrants man being taking that disease." "But from Zululand. They travel several he has it, undoubtedly." "What are hundreds of miles on slave raids and the symptoms?" "Why, he thinks he cattle stealing expeditions. Many moun- is a champion pedestrian, and he is altains east of Nvassa are dotted with the ways talking about it."-Pittsburgh

-Important Information: A professor at the University of Texas was explaining some of the habits and customs of the ancient Greeks to his class. "The ancient Greeks built no root over polished them with his handkerchief, and Mr. Kerr then went east to the foot of replied calmly: "They got wet, I sup

THE JUDGE CAVED. An Experience With a Colored Represent tive of the Law.

As we rode out from a town in Mississippi to view a plantation a commercial traveler for a New York house expressed a desire to go along. He procured a horse and joined the party, and his company was welcomed. A mile and a half from town we came to a notice, posted on a board, and everybody stopped to read it. It was a notice of Sheriff's sale, and the colored man who tacked it up was still on the ground. The notice was badly written and worse spelled, and the drummer laughed long and loud over "caf" for calf, "det" for

debt, and "sheruf" for Sheriff. "What's wrong wid dat notis?" asked the colored man in a very edgy voice. "It's too funny for anything," was

"Dat's me, sah. I'm a Constable an I writ dat off." "Oh, you did? Well, I hope the c-a-f

"With you?" "Yes, sah. I 'rest you, sah!"

"Yes, sah. You come along wid me,

"Contempt of court, sah! Come "Where?"

"Befo' de Justiss, sah! We'll see about dat caf!" The drummer was advised against resistance and finally permitted biniself to be taken before a colored Justice nearly two miles from the spot. The Consta-ble had picked up a colored man on the way, who made and swore to a com-plaint, and the drummer was duly arraigned on the charge, although his Honor seemed very uneasy about it. The Colonel acted as counsel for the

prisoner. When the case was ready he "Your Honor, who is this court?" "I is, sah," was the dignified reply 'Has this man shown any conter for von?"

"Then how can you try him for contempt of court? The old man scratched his head opened a law book wrong side up, and

anally replied: "De prisoner am discharged, but will hev to pay one dollar costs. "But if he is discharged because of his innocence, where do you get the

right to put costs onto him?" asked the Where do I! Why, in de law

"Which one?" "De one at home." "I take exceptions, your Honor, and

shall carry this case to the Supreme Court," so vi the Colonel. "Umpat Dat alters de case. De prisoner am discharged from his fine of one dollar, an' de constable am fined two dollars for making a fool of hisself an' gettin' dis court all twisted up in a -If you can not convince others by hard knot afore white folks!" .- Detroit reason, it is a losing game to hunt up a

Free Press.